NEW MOVE

Bill Providing for a Better High School System Will be Offered.

COMES FROM EDUCATORS

They Are Opposed to the Establishment of Another State Normal.

Plans are being made by certain prominent educators in the State to secure the introduction in the present General Assembly of a bill designed to effect a number of radical and sweeping changes in the public-school system of Virginia.

In brief, the new scheme contemplates the expenditure by the State of abou \$150,000 per annum for the establishment of high-schools in all the counties with the assistance of the residents therein and for the maintenance of departments of pedagogy in connection with the city school systems. The movement is the converse of the scheme for the establishment of a new State normal school and par tially grows out of an opposition to that scheme. The outline of a bill embodying the new ideas has already been drawn and the matter will undoubtedly be brought to the attention of the present

Opposed to New Normal.

Opposed to New Normal.

The prime mover in connection with this latest educational development is Rev. James Cannon, Jr., editor of the Christian Advocate and principal of the Blackstone Formale Institute, the largest female boarding school in Virginia, next to the State Normal.

Mr. Cannon declares himself opposed to the plan for a new State Normal. He says it is another attempt to build from the top downward. The State already has two schools of normal grade and while they are full. yet both have hundreds of pupils who in his opinion should be pursuing their studies elsowhere. They are there, but are doing high-school work and are paying from \$165 to \$2.0 for training the greater part of which they should have received at home. A similar condition confronts other schools and here Mr. Cannon speaks from his experience with his own institution. The effect of this state of affairs is demonstratable, he says, in the fact that not thirty per cent. of the pipils graduate at the normal schools or at Blackstone, either. Many who are not well prepared become discouraged and drop out after the first year, but the greater number cannot meet the expense necessary for a three- or four-year course, and never can go beyond the high-school grade.

Notwithstanding these facts, Mr. Can-

and never can go beyond the high-school grade.

Notwithstanding these facts, Mr. Canton says, it is urged that the State establish another normal school—a thirdylace where boys and girls can be taken from under the care of their parents and be made to pay \$125 to \$250 for a high school training that they should be able to get at home. The cure, he thinks, is in a system of county high schools with at least one high school in every county and two or more in the larger ones. Then the children could get their high school education at home, which, he thinks, is the proper thing for them to cit. Schools like Farmville and Blackstone might, as a consequence, show a decrease in attendence for a short time, but not for long; the graduates of all the county high schools would give to all the higher institutions sources of supply, which they have sadly needed.

Proposed New Plan.

Proposed New Plan.

Proposed New Plan.

An editorial expression of the views of Mr. Cannon is made in the issue of the Christian Advocate that has just come from the press. He says the educational workers of the State are deeply interested in any action of the Legislature that affects the public school system. He thinks the church and State could unite in this movement; it does not involve the delicate question of morals and religious instruction which arises in boarding schools. He announces finally that he has drafted the outline of a bill on the subject, of which he speaks, and with the assistance of other educators will bring it before the present Legislature. He asks for suggestions and assistance from those interested in educational work. The main features of this bill are as follows:

(1) The Legislature shoul provide a sufference of the better the provide a sufference of the processing the provide a sufference of the provide

this bill are as follows:

(1) The Legislature should provide a suftable building for high school purpose and appropriate as much as \$1,000 for the maintenance of strictly high school work, the standard to be tested by the State Board, shall receive an equal amount from the State for the same purpose.

(2) The Legislature shall provide a suitable building, and shall appropriate as much as \$2,000 per annum for the maintenance of a department of pedagogy in connection with the city school system, the standard of said department to be tested by the State Board, then the State will appropriate a like amount for the purpose, it being provided that any properly prepared student, Eving within the bounds of the congressional district in which the city is situated, shall have the right to attend said school free of chaige.

The outlay involved in this plan would not reach over \$150,000 per year, were all the counties and cities to take advantage of it.

PASTOR TO PEOPLE OVER TELEPHONE

WASHINGTON, N. J., Feb. 4.-Invoking spiritual blessing upon members of the congregation through the medium of a telephone was an innovation at the First Methodist Episcopal Church here Sunday morning, Pastor D. B. F. Randolph, prostrate in bed with a broken leg, talked to his church, and the minister who was

Certainty of Cure

FOR SCHOOLS SPECIFIC BLOOD POISONING

Foorg Remedy Co., Evansville, Ind. FOERG'S REMEDY egrees to pay to vided no benefit is derived from the six bottles, and this certificate is returned to the undersigned within four months. State___ We guarantee the payment of the Dollars (\$5.00) in accordance with contract pointed above. High Inges The afficer and managers of Forey Remety Co. on terms to me personally as man of the and produce, and it is may from bellef that all confidence can be shown in that believed personally.

A. Heller CHERT THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP

This certainly is a not liberal guarantee and one which we could not evade even if we so desired. We are perfectly safe in making it, for six hottles will produce such marked benefit that the user will be satisfied of an ultimate cure, and his gratitude will prompt him to be fair.

With this guarantee you take absolutely no chances for this certificate is worth \$5.00 in cash to you and will be redeemed by the druggist from whom you purchased the remedy for \$5.00 in cash to you and will be redeemed by the druggist from whom you purchased the remedy for \$5.00 in cash to you and will be redeemed by the druggist from whom you purchased the remedy for \$5.00 in cash to you and will be redeemed by the druggist from whom you purchased the remedy for \$5.00 in cash to you and will be redeemed by the druggist from the guarantee this, and to further satisfy you a national bank guarantees us as you can see from the certificate. You can see that if we did not positively know that Foorg's Remedy would cure any case we could not afford to make such a liberal genuine proposition, as the loss it would entail would be enormous.

would be enormous.

With the above information before you if you go on suffering from the curse of poleomed blood, with the above information before you if you go on suffering from the curse of poleomed blood, either primary, constitutional or as a result of mercurial treatment, don't rail at fate but simply blame yourself, for here is a cure—absolute and sure. Thinted blood manifests itself in form of Serotiula Ecema, Rehumatic Pains, Stiff or swollen Joints, Eruplions or Copper-colored Spots on the Face or Body, Little Ulcars in the Mouth or on the Tongue, Sore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, Palling out of the Hair or Eyebrows, and finally a Leprous-Like Decay of the Fiesh and Sons. If you have any one of these symptoms don't delay till too late but go to your druggist and get a bottle of

FOERG'S REMEDY THE BREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

not handle this remedy send us \$1.00 for one bottle or \$5,00 for alx bottles ac-simile of which is published above. All packages sent in plain wrappers. It confidently

FOERG REMEDY CO., Evansville, Ind. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., AGENTS.

"WORLD OF. NO LONGER FOOLS FULL"

half of Mrs. Helen Wilman-Post.

Mrs. Post Even Treated Her Patients While She Was Out Fishing.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 4.-Mental science as a healing power had its inning to-day in the trial of Mrs. Helen Wilman-Post in the United States Court. The government charges that Mrs. Post's scheme was a fraud, and in sending her advertising matter through the mails and receiving answers from her patients she used the mais for fraudulent pur-poses. The government has been trying all the week to prove the fraud of the alleged treatment sent by transference of thought. To-day the government closed

of thought. To-day the government closed its case, and a half dozen witnesses from various parts of the country testified to the benefits they and members of their families had derived from Mrs. Post's alleged treatment.

Mrs. D. B. Ricker, of South Lake Weir, Fla., testified that she paid Mrs. Post 36 per month for two months to treat her sister, who lived in Cambridge, Mass. The sister had lung trouble and was to be treated through the witness and without the patient's knowledge.

E. E. Starkey, of Chicago, testified that in talking with Mrs. Post at Sea Breeze, Fla., he had heard her say that people like to be humbugged.

like to be humbugged. Mrs. Alice F. Mitchell, of California.

testified that Mrs. Post treated her sis-ter for lung trouble, and that her sister was cured. Mrs. Sidone Guthrie, of Sea Breeze, said

Mrs. Sidone Guthrie, of Sea Breeze, said she was out on the pier once when Mrs. Post was out fishing. She spoke to Mrs. Post, and the latter told her not to talk as she (Mrs. Post), was treating her, patients. This was to show that it made no difference where the defendant might be, she could carry on her treatment.

D. G. Stephens, of Richland, Iowa; Dr. W. H. Feurt, of Proctorville, O.; Mrs. Helen M., Cilver of Marbichead, Mass; Colonel John McWilliams, a banker, of Odell, Ill., and Mrs. Susan Silver, of Urbans, O., testified to treatment and cures by Mrs. Post.

THE BOARD

(Continued From First Page.)

make a change likely. The recent detail of Captain Shinberger as inspector is thought by many to have been intended thought by many to have been intended as a step to future promotion to chief or to retention in the office of inspector, with enlarged powers and responsibilities. He is no to partison of either faction in the recent investigation, and is known to be a discreet man, and one of fine inteligence and high character, who has the confidence of all.

Just when the rumored reorganization or change in the direction of the department is to be made cannot be definitely known, if, indeed, it be in immediate contemplation.

May Affect Council's Action.

May Affect Council's Action.

contemplation.

May Affect Council's Action.

There is an interesting rumor that the board proposes to make a change in the mossage to the congregation.

Pastor Randolph sat in bed, with a telepione receiver at his ear all the time fore. The Soper, of Madison, was preaching a local electrician had risged up a prone at the parsonage a few doors away, and another on the pulpit past form in the church. This plan was tried at the morning service, but with ratner poor success. In the evening the church telephone was placed on the pulpit and the morning service, but with ratner poor success. In the evening the church telephone was placed with his your directed upon the instrument and his mind upon lighteners. Pastor Randolph heard every word of the sermon and the singing of the choir as well.

It was an interesting inhovation and will be continued durling the five or six weeks that the pastor will be freed to remain in bed.

The first council's Action.

May Affect Council's Action.

There is an interesting rumor that the board is asking for authority for the budget is made up. It is known that the board is asking for authority for authority for authority for the state Department practice has been to additional polemen, and the necessary appropriation for such an elargement of the force. This proposition has met with objection in the Council, and it is said that much of this objection may be removed by a reorganization of the police department be fore the budget is made up. It is known that the board is asking for authority for authority for an American upon the state population is asking for authority for an American woman who has married an allen to regain her desire to do so. So Mrs. Maybrick, and the morning sorvice, but when the first proposition has a said that much of this objection may be respectively and the word of the establishmen

Credulous Fools Testify in Be- Mrs. Maybrick Is Now in a Home in a Distant Part of England.

LIKE TO BE HUMBUGGED WILL BE RELEASED IN JULY

Her Transfer From Prison to a Country Home Due to Mediation of Adeline Marie.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 4.-It is announced with authority that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is now in a home in a distant part of members of a religious sisterhood. She has not been released and is kept under poses her life now, compared to her existence in Aylesbury prison, is that of a free woman. She will remain where she s until next July, when her punishment will be ended under the special license, and she will be allowed to go free, sub-ject to the usual conditions governing

and she will be allowed to go free, sand feet to the usual conditions governing ticket of leave convicts.

The transfer of Mrs. Maybrick from a penal prison to a quiet country home constitutes an almost unprecedented action on the part of the authorities, it was due to the mediation of Adeline Marie, Duchess of Bedford, who, as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, has taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls. The Home Office several months ago agreed to meet the request of the Duchess of Bedford, although it imposed a piedge of secrecy. Therefore, in order to permit her hair to grow out again and for the recuperation of her health, Mrs. Maybrick was quietly transferred to this brick was quietly transferred to this private institution, where, although she is still actually a convict under a life sentence, she lives in a freedom that be-

sentence, she lives in a freedom that belies her real status.

The mystery with which this change in
Mrs. Maybrick's situation was effected
excited the keenest interest here, and
gave rise to numerous stories that she
had been released.

Her exact whereabouts are guarded
with extraordinary secreey, chiefly for
the purpose of preventing criticism of
the government for having taken the foreraine executional steps in her case.

the government for having taken the foregoing exceptional steps in her case.

Replying to a question in the House of
Commons to-day, Home Secretary Akers.
Douglas confirmed the reports that Mrs.
Florence Maybrick had been removed
from Aylesbury prison to a convulescent
home, where she will remain until summer, when she will be allowed her freedom, and said that she had been granted
alleense under the penal servitude acts. dom, and said that she had been granted a license under the penal servitude acts. "In accordance with the wishes of the authorities of the home, and with Mrs. Maybrick's own earnest desire, which is, I think, entitled to consideration," added Mr. Akers-Douglas, "I do not propose to make public any further details as to the time or place of her release."

May Return to America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In view of the suggestion that has been made in the press to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick, when released from prison, will not be permitted to kind in the United States, on the ground that she has been permitted to and in the United States, on the ground that she has been a convict, it is learned that that issue probably will be avoided by the simple device of taking out a passport from the United States embassy in London. While the doctrine is not absolutely settled, the State Department practice has been to admit the right of an American woman who has married an alien to regain her citizenship in American upon the death of her husband by a mere assertion of her desire to do so. So Mrs. Maybrick, being released, may come into the United

THE DEBATE POLITICAL

Senate Chamber Arena for Partisan Discussion of Government Expenditure.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION LOAN

This Was Basis of Discussion and Body Adjourned Without Reaching Any Conclusion.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate chamber again was the arena of an inleresting political debate to-day with the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for a loan of \$4,600,000 for the St. Louis Exposition the basis for

The controversy was precipitated by Mr. Lodge, who quated many official figcles had not been a fallure in the United He also charged Mr. Gorman with hostility to the navy. Mr. Forake also spoke, devoting himself largely to a comparison of conditions under the Har-rison administration and those under the rison administration and those under the administration of Mr. Cleveland, to the advantage of the former. On the Democratic side, Messrs. Gorman and Bailey were the orntors.

The exposition amendment had not been disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

been disposed of when the Senate adJourned.

Commenting on the present condition
of the country's finances, Mr. Gorman
said that it was due to the inmense expenditures made in preparation for war—
\$\$2,000,000 last year for the navy, and
\$118,000,000 for the army—in a time of profound peace. He denied, as Mr. Lodge
had charged, that he had been an enemy
of the upbuilding of the navy. On the
contrary, he would have a navy ample
to guard American interests everywhere.
But he had had no idea of a navy to compete with that of Great Britain or Germany, because our conditions did not require such a navy. He did not want a
navy for display, but for service.

"I want economy in it." he said, and
he called attention to the effectual aid
given to Venezuela during the administration of Mr. Cleveland. "We did that,"
he said, "at the cost of \$10,000 on year,
and now we pay \$\$\$2,000,000 for a navy
with which to threaten Colombia." He
would reduce the expenditures in the
havy, and he would scale the army down
from 100,000 men, as now authorized, to
50,000.

"He did not hesitate." he said. "to con-

navy, and he would scale the said, "to conform 100,000 men, as now authorized, to 50,000.

"He did not hesitate," he said, "to confess that he would be willing to take money from the excessive expenditures for the army and navy and give it to the St. Louis fair, the success of which was piedged by the United States, "Mr. Lodge's proposition," said Mr. Gorman, "was that not only the fair should be neglected, that the harbors should fill up and needed public buildings be denied, but that preparations for war must go on indentefily. Given the great fleets desired, the navy was apt to find a way to make trouble."

In this connection Mr. Gorman commended the removal of our fleet from the scene of trouble in the Orient by order of the President, as the brave commander of the fleet would like to take part in any trouble. It was rumored in high naval circles that the United States was marching around the globe with a chip on its shoulders, with a taunt to Germany to knock it off. That country was, he went on, giving us trouble in competing with us for trade, but he contended that we had a sufficient navy to protect out flag and our commerce everywhere and we did not need more. Our high taxation had caused discrimination to be made against us and he would have this removed.

NO GENERAL CHANGE. NO GENERAL CHANGE.

NO GENERAL CHANGE.

Mr. Gorman admitted that a general change in the tariff was not desirable because of its effect on the business atfairs of the country, and he was sure that if he were a member of the majority, he would not want to go into that question. But he thought some of the schedules could be remodeled to advantage. advantage.

advantage.

Mr. Foraker attributed the hard times
of 1893 to the election of a Democratic
President and Congress, and the prosperity of the last few years to Republican supremacy Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Foraker how

he accounted for the cut in the wages of textile and steel workers and the

tion of the wages of toxtlie workers was due to the advance in the price of cotton. As for the other reductions, it was no unusual thing to made changes was no unusual thing to made changes in wages.

Mr. Bulley replied to Mr. Foraker, saying, as a matter of fact, no one party was responsible for all that was good in the times—that was the joint product of God and man. It was not true, he said, that the Democratic party was the party of hard times. "No more calamity ory, for us," he said.

Mr. Balley said that Mr. Foraker's expection of the reduction of the pay

in tion of the reduction of the pay the textile workers did not explain by alling off in the pay of steel work-

The Senate adjourned until to-morpow.

In the House.

In the House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The animation of yesterday was completely lecking in the proceedings of the House to-day. Debate, which was to last four hours, dwindled to nothing in half that time, and speakers pursuing political topics were allowed their own way without opposition.

The diplomatic bill, carrying \$1,099,000 was passed without amendment. Everything but the bill was discussed during its consideration. Mr. Morroll (Pennsylvania) led with an argument for some system of building up the American merchent marine. A Democratic political speech by Mr. Hamiln, of Missouri, followed, and received a brief reply from Mr. Fuller, of Illinois. Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, spoke for Canadian reciprocity.

ty.

In answer to J. Aram Bede's invitation to the Democrats to "join the Republican party and make it unanimous"
was made by Mr. Hamlin (Missouri),
who prefaced a political speech by declaring that when the Democrats got who prefaces a positive speciaring that when the Domocrats got control of the government, as they would at the next election, Mr. Bede would be the first to "come over and join the Democratic party."

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS

Discussed at Some Length by Tillman and Others.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The resolutions introduced by Mr. Tillman making inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the appointment of W. D. Crum as collector of the port at Charles-

ton, S. C., and directing the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to make an inquiry as to what constitutes a recess appointment to office were taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Tilliman took the floor to apeak.

Mr. Hale, who was anxious to have the Senate proceed with the Urgent deficiency bill, suggested to Mr. Tilliman that his resolutions might be passed without debate, but the South Carolina senator declared that he ilds not want to send "his baby out into the world without any clothes," and proceeded with his speech. He gave way temporarily, however, to permit the reading of a statement by Secretary Root concerning recess appointments.

Secretary Root concerning recess appointments.

Mr. Root recognizes that the manner of merging the two sessions of Congress necessarily brings forward contrary views as to there havinb been a recess between the two sessions, and he says there is involved "not merely the proposition that there was an end of the session of the Senate within the meaning of the Constitution, but also the proposition that there was a recess of the Senate within the meaning of the Constitution, for there can be no end of a session until a time is reached when there is no session, and the time when there is no session, and the time when there is no session is a recess. The recess may be called 'constructive,' but it is no more constructive than at the end of a session which is assumed to happen. A constructive end involves a constructive recess.' A real end involves a real recess.'

Mr. Tillman claimed that the records show that on December 7th last, Crumwas both nominated and appointed, and he declared that such a course had been without previous parallel, Mr. Till-

and he declared that such a course had

and he declared that such a course had been without previous parallel. Mr. Tiliman declared that there was no interim between the two sessions.

Mr. Lodge said that after adjourning the extra session the president pro tem. had left the chair, returning afterward with the chaplain, who had offered prayer at the first sitting of the new

Mr. Tillman declared in response that Mr. Tillman declared in response that the presiding officer had not gone three feet from the chair and said that he had returned immediately to call the Senate together in regular session. To say that there had been a recess was like saying that there had an interim between the last second of December 31, 1903, and the first second of January 1, 1904.

He challenged some senator to say that there had been a recess on December 7th, and the challenge was responded to by Mr. Platt (Connecticut), who said that "if there had been no recess in December, the recess appointments made prior to the beginning of the extra ses-sion did not go over into the regular

session."

Mr. Tiliman did not accept this theory, and replied that while there had been no recess the records show that there had been an end of one session and a beginning of another. "That," he said, referring to Mr. Platt's suggestion, "is a very attenuated thread for a great constitutional lawyer to hang a commission on-quite as unsubstantial as the spider's on-quite as unadasantant with the web of which Mohomet's bridge was built.

Mr. Tillman also spoke of the propriety

of Crum's appointment, saying that he was not a fit man for the position, and

was not a fit man for the position, and that the community had made many protests against his selection.

Mr. Hale suggested the amendment of the Judiciary Committee resolution so as to relieve that committee of the necessity of deciding whether commissions are held as a result of "unlawful authority of the resultive." of the executive.' Mr. Tillman assented, saying that he

was willing to have the committee
"wrastle" with the question.
The resolution as amended was then
agreed to. The other resolution was indefinitely postponed.

To Issue Ginning Report.

(Bv Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb., 4.—Announcement was made to-day by the Census Bureau that a cotton ginning report will be issued Tuesday, February 9th.

M'CARTHY PLANS

larging the authority of the heads of departments, so as to allow them to em-ploy and discharge all those in their

ploy and discharge all those in their respective departments, was opposed by Messrs. Hisks and Miner, the latter demouncing it as an "iniquitous" piece of legislation.

Mr. Crenshaw favored the resolution, and it was opposed by Mr. Bottom. The latter favored the principle, but thought the bill should be before the body, as it was to be presented to the Legislature. The ordinance was defeated by an overwholming majority.

The report of the committee on the Armitage contract matter was read, it proposing a rebate to the Armitage Company of \$150 on tar contracts, was laid on the table.

on the table.

Special Bond Issue.

Mr. Bloomberg (Mr. Paters in the chair) reported for the special bond issue committee an ordinance providing for the issue of \$900,000 of bonds, bearing 4 per cent. and running fr thirty-four years, to pay the temporary loan recently effected with the Merchants National fected with the Mercannis rational Bank. Mr. Blcomberg explained the ordinance at some length. A sinking fund of 1½ per cent. is provided, and is to be kept separate for the redemption of this particular issue.

Mr. Pollock, of the committee, spoke for the page and said it was identically

this particular issue.

Mr. Pollock, of the committee, spoke for the plan, and said it was identically that of Captain McCarthy.

Mr. Crenshaw opposed the proposition, and again declared for taking the \$56,000 now in the sinking fund and applying it to the payment of the \$001,000 debt owed the Merchants Bank.

Mr. Crenshaw declared that the majority had been fooled into voting for something which they knew nothing of. Mr. Pollock replied that Mr. Crenshaw himself had voted for the very proposition at one time, and now he was seeking to squeeze through a hole to straighten himself with the public. He spoke warmly for the ordinance.

Mr. Morton favored the ordinance, and it was opposed by Mr. Hicks. Mr. Harsrove said he should vote for the proposition, though he was still opposed to the McCarthy plan. Mr. Crenshaw said he would not vote for the ordinance, and Mr. Harsrove said he was rather surprised, as his friend Crenshaw, had been on both sides of the proposition.

Upon roll call the ordinance was rejected, ayes, 21; noes, 3. The ordinance required 24 affirmative votes, Mr. Grimes made a motion to reconsider, and this notion prevailed, and was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Spence, the ser-

On motion of Mr. Spence, the ser-scant-at-arms was instructed to endeav-or to secure the attendance of absent

FOR NEW GAS HOLDER.

Mr. Crenshaw offered a resolution, setting aside \$75,000 for a new gas holder this year and \$75,000 for the same purpose next year, and it was referred. He offered an accompanying ordinance providing for the construction of the holder, and it was likewise referred.

He offered another providing for giving the city's note for \$50,000 at twelve months for the Battle Abbey, in lies of the \$50,000 already appropriated for this purpose, in order to use the latter in the FOR NEW GAS HOLDER.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Times-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that noarly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most: important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fall to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver, I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.

Most gratefully yours,

entirely of Numey and State of Police, A. R. Reynolds, Chief of Police, Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles: make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous now kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gontle aid, to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand If on examination it is milky twenty-four hours. or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are

small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney allments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convince need, you can purchase the reg-

SWAMP-ROOT

Eldney, Liver and Bis

CURE.

DIRECTIONS.

Easy take cas, two or three temporates before or after meals and at bedtime.

Children loss according to ago.

May commence with small occess and functions to the control of the control of

This great remedy ourse all hidney, liver, hisdey and Urick Add troubles and disorders tus to weak Edders, such a naturator of the bladder, gravel houmsian, lumbago and Bright's Dissess, which is the worst form of kidney dissess.

DR. KILMER & CO.

Deld by all Drugglete

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Blinghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Richmond Daily Times Dispatch. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer

VIRGINIA NEWS GLEANINGS

present year's budget. This was referred.

NO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. Glenn offered a resolution prohibiting the establishment of new hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases without the consent of the board of health, and it was referred.

Three additional members came in at this time, one of them being Mr. Ellett. of Clay Ward. Mr. Ellett was aroused from his bed, and in his hurry to get to the Council chamber he left his teeth at home, and referred to the fact in making a speech.

Mr. Hobson offered a resolution, appropriating \$1,000 for coal for the City Mission, and it was adopted under suspension of the rules.

OPEN DUOR INVESTIGATIONS.

Heisker, on Grove Avenue, on motion of Mr. Peters, and the body adjourned.

Grounds and Buildings.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings met last night and audited payrolls, etc. The body passed a resolution instructing the park keepers to keep the snow cleaned from the walkways on the parks.

The Committee on Markets will meet at noun to-day.

ACCIDENTS IN RACE.

Free Admission Falls and Two Persons Are Hurt.

OPEN DOOR INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Lynch offered a resolution, which was referred, calling for a charter amendwas referred, calling for a charter amendment to require all police investigations to be held with open doors.

There was a resolution by Mr. Miner for the appointment of two additional gas inspectors, and it was referred, along with one offered by himself for the creation of the office of purchasing agent for the city.

· Southern Railway Wins.

The ordinances relating to trackage privileges of the Southern Railway were passed, they having been pending for

privileges of the sudming been pending for over a year.

Mr. Pollock moved to take the bond issue matter from the table, and his motion was adopted and the pending question ordered. The ordinance was adopted—ayes, 24; noes, 4.

Mr. Pollock called up the ordinance offered by Mr Glenn, to forbid the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of contaglous and infectious diseases without the consent of the Board of Health. The ordinance is designed to prevent the criablishment of a cancer hospital near the Elks' Home, and the officers of this institution and of the Woman's College and citizens of that section are behind it. The ordinance does not apply to hospitals already established.

lished.

It was opposed by Mr. Crenshaw and advocated by Messrs. Pollock and Hicks, and adopted.

Mr. Spence offered a resolution, which was referred, appropriating \$700 to the Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.

Sewer privileges were extended to J. A.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CULPEPER, VA., Feo. 4.—The two large barns on the farm of Mrs. Thomas Yowell, near Culpeper, were burned this evening with their entire contents, consisting of a lot of hay and other kinds of provender, two horses and a number of sheep. There was a small insurance on one of the buildings, but none on the other. The loss is considerable. The dwelling house was saved by hard work. WINCHESTER, VA.—The Mutnal Farmer's Club will hold an institute in this city on February 23q and 24th. Hon. G. W. Kolner. Commissioner of Agriculture, is expected to be present.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 4.—The work of remodelling and renovating the Importal Hotel, formerly called the Bolling-brook Hotel, has been completed, and the will known hostelry is now one of the will known hostelry is now one of the largest and most convenient in this section. The work fust completed makes available sixty-five rooms.

Further improvements to the fourth for a franchise to establish an acetylene plant in this city for the manufacture of gas.

WINCHESTER, V.A.—An application was made to the City Council last night to protect the past month of a. few dollars over the provisions made by the City Council last night to protect the past month of a. few dollars over five hundred, when compared with January of last year. The receipts were \$3.43. The four rural routes handed eleven thousand pleces of mail matter.

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 4.-Pronts

was the only winning favorite to-day. Free Admission fell at the first turn in the first race, and Gannon's collarbone was broken. Urchin fell over the prostrate horse, and Jockey C. H. Harris'a ankle was sprained in the fall. Summary: First race-selling, one mile-Pronta (3 to 1) first, Satchel (7 to 1) second, Bengal (9 to 2) third, Time, 1:41 3-5.
Second race—six furlongs—Travers (16

to 5) first. Ben Howard (5 to 2) second, Sid Silver (20 to 1) third. Time, 1:14.
Third race—six furlongs—Fort Plain (7 to 1) first, Sadduccee (7 to 19) second, Joe Goss (14 to 5) third. Time, 1:13 3-5.
Fourth race—mile and seventy yards handicap—Lev. Dorsey 48 to 5) first, Ex

handleap-Lev. Borsey 48 to 6) first, Ex-clamation (8 to 1) second, Bondage (7 to 10) third. Time, 1:44 4-5.

Fifth race-five and a half furiongs-Harmakis (13 to 2) first, lied Man (15 to 1) second, Foresight (7 to 5) third. Time, 1:00 4-5.

Sixth race-mile and a sixteenth-The Messenger (4 to 1) first, Velos (20 to 1) second. Graviana (7 to 5) third. Time, 1:47 4-5.

LADIES

for years have sung the praises of CYDONIN as being unexcelled for Rough, Chapped, Irritated SKIN. An exquisite toilet prepuration. 25c. at All Druggists. POLK MILLER DRUG CO.